FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,558.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 68.

Love's Best Companion.

Hold thou mine hand, beloved, as we sit
Within the radiance of our Winter fire,
Watching the dainty shadows as they flit
On wall and ceiling, as the flames leap higher.
Hold thou mine hand, beloved, with the calm
Close clasp of love assured and at rest,
And let the peace of home, a blessed balm,
Fall on us, folding faithful breast to breast.
Hold thou mine hand, beloved, while I speak
Of all thy love hath done and borne for me,
The stronger soul supporting still the weak,
The good hand giving royally and free;
The tender heart that put man's roughness by,
To wipe weak tears from eyes too seldom dry.

I touch this thing and that, the pretty gifts,
The silver zone, the jeweled finger-ring,
The outward symbols of a love that lifts
My fate and me beyond life's buffeting.
Yet, oh, thrice generous giver! there remains
A thing for which I have not thanked thee yet,
Thy patience—through the long years with their pains—
Thy patience with my weakness and regret.
Oh, let me thank thee now with falling tears,
Tears of great joy, and deep serene content,
And God be thanked that through the weary years
We saw together ere our lives were spent,
Although the years were desolate and long,
Thy patience matched thy love, and both were strong!

—*All the Year Round.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

As Taxidermy is becoming quite fashionable among our ladies, and some of them are engaged in getting up exhibits of stuffed birds for our coming Exposition we have, by request, taken some pains to post ourselves on the periodical literature of Ornithology and Oology, and take pleasure in gossiping about two Magazines which have been sent us by the publishers. First comes *The Ornithologist and Oologist*, a monthly magazine, published by Frank B. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I., at $1 per annum, in which the amateur ornithologist, oologist or egg collector, and the entomologist will all find something of interest about birds, eggs and insects, with lists of the supplies and tools needed in their preservation. Next comes *The Auk*, a scientific quarterly, published for the "American Ornithologists' Union," by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass. Price $3 per annum. This is edited by four or five scientific men, specialists in different departments, Professor J. A. Allen, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., being chief of staff. Only two numbers of the *Auk* have, as yet been published, one in January containing a beautiful colored plate, and the April number, so that those who desire a complete set of this scientific work on the birds of America would do well to subscribe to it at once. It is so handsomely gotten up that back numbers will soon be unattainable.

The Editors tell us in the "Notes and News" of the first number, that the outcry from all quarters, excepting headquarters of American ornithological science, against the name of the new journal satisfies them that the best possible name for it is THE AUK. They notify the public that they have copyrighted, patented and called in such puns as "The Auk is an awkward name." "That it should be published in New York, or the Orkney or Auckland Islands." The Auk being an extinct bird of the Penguin order, the Latin name of which is *Alca Impennis*, some wit suggested that the Auk, being defunct THE AUK was likely to follow suit. To which the editors wittily reply "*mortua alca impennis—impennis alca redivica.*" From which we infer that if the extinct Auk is a fossil bird the existing AUK is a live book.

In the January number a plan for observing the migrations of birds is sketched by a committee of the American Ornithologists' Union, and we are told in the April number that there are observers in every State and Territory of the United States, excepting Alabama, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada. The United States and British America are divided into thirteen districts, each of which has a superintendent. The name of the district embracing our State is the Atlantic District, and the assistance of every ornithologist, field collector, sportsman, and observer of nature in North America is earnestly solicited to record items respecting the state of advancing vegetation, the atmospheric conditions, the appearance of a multitude of insects and other factors known to exert marked effects upon the movements of birds.

The April number of *The Auk* speaks of *The Ornithologist and Oologist* as a "distinctively amateur journal," and cordially wishes it success.

The May number of this last mentioned periodical has just reached us: its cheapness places it within the reach of all amateurs. In this number there is a "Gastronological" article setting forth the merits of owl and fish-hawks' eggs as table delicacies. There is also a description, with plate, of a ruby-throated humming bird. We saw the other day one of these beautiful birds, which was sent from Stonewall, Pamlico county, to Mr. Thomas P. Clarke, a practical taxidermist of New Berne, to be mounted. It was a delicate operation, first to skin, and then to mount the feathered mite, but it was successfully done; the tongue being removed and a steel wire substituted which was passed into an artificial flower and fastened, supporting the bird, which with wings outspread seemed hovering over the flower sucking honey from it. The *Pamlico Enterprise*, whose office it now adorns, contained a description of it a few weeks ago.

Mr. Clarke and his sister, Mrs. Morgan, have quite a collection of mounted birds in their office, where Mrs. Morgan is engaged in mounting fish, by the Davidson process, for the Craven county exhibit. Mr. Clarke has stuffed a large king snake and is anxious to obtain a full grown rattle snake for mounting. As one enters their office the first thing seen is a fish-hawk, hovering near the ceiling with wings outspread, measuring nearly five feet from tip to tip. The walls are adorned with birds, fish, snakes and lizards, and the floor spread with deer and other hides, the spoils of Mr. Clarke's rifle. Here the two work at taxidermy, occasionally rushing frantically out to hive a swarm of bees, sometimes three or four swarms at once, at which times interviewers keep at a respectful distance. Mrs. Morgan is not only a good taxidermist but a fine apiarist, both of which are new departures in the line of woman's work in North Carolina.

The Mitchell Society.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

UNIVERSITY OF N. C., May 8, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The seventh was the last meeting of this Society for 1883-'84. The series for 1884-85 will begin on the second Saturday in September. With thanks to the newspapers which have promptly, and with great liberality, reported the proceedings of the Society for the year just closed, the Society hopes to offer the public with each year, still more attractive "bills of fare." For what are facts and thoughts but food for the soul by which it becomes perfect, attaining to its full size and strength? As it gave, this year, a memoir of the work on inorganic matter by Dr. Mitchell, so the Mitchell Society hopes to pay, next year, proper respect to the labors of Dr. Curtis in the organic world. Dr. W. C. Kerr, head of our Geological Survey, will be the next President of the Society, and expects to give it notes of his observations while spending the late winter in Florida. The Phosphate beds in North Carolina now being explored by intelligent and active Alumni of the University will doubtless furnish valuable matter for the second year's annual; and the spirit for original and prolonged and patient and intelligent research, which is setting our students at work, will make the second year of the Society more fruitful than the first. That this spirit is at work is evident from the fact that at the late meeting of the Society young men who are at the University, and who have been there, offered more than twenty papers recording their observations in Nature.

At the late meeting, Prof. Gore, by means of black-board and diagram, illustrated the laws of Force from the facts in the Tornados and Cyclones of 1884. Those who delight in considering the unity that is in the works of the Great Creator were much interested in being taught that the great and terrible and destructive Cyclone may be studied in whirls that mark the line of union of two streams of water. These individual whirls, some running side by side, some following each other in the same line, appearing, disappearing, following tortuous lines, or going straight to their ends—these whirls in their severally will represent the tornados, while the progressive motions of their groups form the cyclone. One needs not to go to the far off to see the great. He can often study the measureless in what amuses a baby. Besides these familiar illustrations, Prof. Gore had a *quant. suff.* about Triangles and Perpendiculars and Decompositions and Resultants, and Couples, and Rotations, and Revolutions and Interpolations to satisfy the most hungry for abstract doctrine. After all, however, we but hear the sound of the wind and feel its effects. Where and how is it started? Where and how is it stopped?

Dr. Venable told the girls where and how the lovely colors in their ribbons are procured, even if he could not describe the evolution of what he saw in their cheeks; and the boys all about the rainbows in their cravats, even if he was silent as to those in their bruises. The nasty tar that flows from the retorts in the gas factories contains a mass of the most exquisite colors and odors. It is Chemistry and not Horticulture that unfolds the beauty that lies hid in Nature. Where a few years ago we depended on Madder, and Indigo, and Walnut bark, and Sumach, Cochineal, we now go to the Laboratory for the Aniline dyes. Thousands of pounds are made of these each day, and millions of pounds are brought into our country each year. Well! our girls must look pretty, and our boys must look smart.

I have seen a list of things in the discovery or use of which either North Carolina was the first among the United States, or Chapel Hill was first in North Carolina. Dr. C. Phillips told the Mitchell Society that among these "first things" was an Astronomical Observatory, devised, planned, built, used and destroyed at the University of N. C. years before that at Williams College in Massachusetts which Dr. Loomis of Yale College asserts was the first on this side of the Atlantic. An honor man at the University, a Trustee of his Alma Mater, a lawyer, honorable and honored, exclaimed on hearing this paper, "Well! I never knew that before." Nevertheless the foundations of that Pioneer in Astronomical work is still to be traced near the Campus, and the Telescopes and Clock are still to be seen in the buildings of the University. Dr. Caldwell had this Observatory built in 1831, and with Drs Mitchell and J. Phillips, made many observations, some of which are used every day without knowing how or where their truths were obtained. Dr. Phillips told a racy anecdote about Dr. Caldwell's Astronomical instructions; and another about the use made of one of his telescopes at the close of the late war.

So ended the first series of the teachings of the Mitchell Society of the University of North Carolina. Q.

Cotton Milling at Wilson.—The Wilson cotton mills, says the *Advance*, which were commenced over a year ago, for the manufacture of fine yarns, are now running thirty-six carding machines and five thousand one hundred and twenty-four spindles, employing seventy-five hands and consuming 11,000 pounds of cotton per week.

Industrial North Carolina.

The Charlotte Steam Laundry.—The steam laundry in this city, says the Charlotte *Democrat*, is meeting with good success in the way of patronage. Washing is done for persons in nearly all the surrounding towns and villages.

A Paper Mill for Salem.—Last week Miles Griffith, of Haverstraw, N. Y., was here, says the Salem *Press*, to locate a paper mill in our midst. The locality chosen is at the corner of Marshall and Shallowford streets, near the tanyard. Mr. Fries sold the land at a nominal figure, and is now boring an artesian well on the premises.

The Strawberry Industry at Charlotte.—A new industry for Charlotte, says the, *Observer*, is the shipment of strawberries and the magnitude which it has already attained is something surprising. Every afternoon for several days past, the pavement in front of the express office has been piled with crates waiting shipment. Most of these strawberries are shipped to Richmond where they are sold at 35 cents per quart. They retail here at 8 cents per quart. The strawberries are raised on farms adjoining the city, their cultivation hitherto having been mostly confined to the gardens about the city. Messrs. Lyles and Caldwell are the two most extensive growers and they say that they have realized handsome profits from their venture. It is predicted that within two years from now the whole country around Charlotte will be one big strawberry garden.

An Oil Mill and Fertilizer Factory for Raleigh.—The Raleigh Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company, says the Raleigh *Visitor* of the 12th, was incorporated by C. D. Upchurch, Clerk of the Superior Court, this morning. The business proposed to be carried on by said corporation is the manufacture of oil and meal from cotton seed, and any and all other products derived from the manufacture of cotton seed; the buying and selling of cotton seed and of the various substances derived from the manufacture of cotton seed; and buying, selling, and manufacturing commercial fertilizers and all kinds of chemicals and other substances used in the manufacture and manipulation of commercial fertilizers. The principal place of business is to be in Raleigh Township, Wake county. The following named gentlemen are the incorporators: Messrs. B. P. Williamson, W. G Upchurch, Julius Lewis, N. W. West, Ashley Horne, S. R. Horne and S. F. Mordecai. The stockholders held a meeting to day and elected the following Board of Directors. Messrs. Julius Lewis, B. P. Williamson, W. G. Upchurch, of this city and Mr. S. R. Horne, of Morrisville, and Mr. Ashley Horne, of Clayton. The Directors elected the following named officers: President, W. G. Upchurch, Esq; Secretary and Treasurer, S. F. Mordecai, Esq.

Extensive Corn and Hominy Mills for Wilmington.—Mr. G. J. Boney, says the Wilmington *Star*, is putting the machinery in position for corn and hominy mills on Nutt, between Mulberry and Walnut streets, in the building formerly known as the old ice house, which is being put in thorough order. There will be four run of stones for grinding corn meal, one for hominy and one for grits, the machinery of the hominy mill consisting of four reels, two section fans and one purifier. There will be conveyors and elevators for taking corn from the sidewalks where it is deposited, weighing it, cleaning it and taking it to the mills by means of an automatic arrangement. In other words, the corn goes from the street under the sidewalk and under the floor, thence to the third floor of the mill, where it is thrown into the scale-hoppers and weighed; it then goes back and is taken by another set of elevator buckets and thrown into the screen for cleaning; it is then "spouted" again into another set of buckets and thrown into the mill hoppers; then, after being ground into meal, the latter is again conveyed up-stairs and bolted, and then "spouted" to the first floor, where it is sacked.

The same routine is gone through with the hominy, except that the latter is thrown into a distinct hopper designed especially for this product of the grain, where it is reduced to what is known as "big hominy," and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is conveyed to the grist mill, where it is ground into the proper consistency for grits; it is then taken with the reels, the various separations made, and the brand, meal, chops, etc., taken out; after which it goes through the fans and purifiers.

It is expected that the mill will be in operation in about ten or twelve days. The machinery will be driven by a 75 horse power automatic cut off engine. The design, we understand, is to run slow speed, having reference more to the quality than the quantity of meal, ect., manufactured. The machinery is all of North Carolina manufacture, being from the North Carolina Mill Stone Company, Carthage, Moore county.

The Bright Mine of Montgomery County.—An important sale took place last week in Montgomery county, says the Salisbury *Watchman*, in the transfer of the Bright mine, owned by Jack Pennington, Esq., and others, to parties in Newburyport, Mass., New York City and Franklin, Penn. The Bright comprises one hundred and six acres lying in the auriferous regions of Montgomery county, between the Uwharrie river and Troy. A branch running through the property has been worked for a great many years by the natives with hand rocker, for placer gold, yielding fair wages. There are two out crops, or ledges, running parallel and something over two hundred feet apart. These ledges, and the material between, which is an argillaceous talcose formation, shot with stringers of quartz, are all gold-bearing and form an immense deposit. A shaft has been sunk 40 feet, which proves the formation to be regular and unchanged to that depth. The new owners have control of a process with which they claim to take out 80 per cent. of the gold contained in ores. The process has taken $30 per ton out of N. C. ores, which only yieled at the mine $3. They propose working this process, and should it do as they claim, there is but little doubt but that it will be adopted all over the State. The gold of the Bright mine, however, is perfectly free and can be amalgamated without any difficulty in the ordinary manner.

The sale of this mine, is directly attributable to the Boston Exhibit. The ores were first seen there, and it was there that the buyers learned enough to make them visit the spot to verify the facts given them in Boston. Finding that the facts verified the statements, and that the property was even better than represented, they made the purchase. Do not fail, says the *Watchman*, to make a thorough exhibit of your resources at Raleigh this fall.

Teachers' Convention.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CHAUTAUQUA.

This exceedingly delightful gathering of teachers will be at the Haywood White Sulphur Springs on June 16, and continue fifteen days. Tickets will be on sale as follows: Goldsboro $12.45; Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill $10.70; Greensboro, High Point and Charlotte $9.00; Winston $10.00; Salisbury $8.00; Statesville $7.50, and will give to each visitor the privilege of thirty days in the mountains. Every arrangement has been perfected towards making the occasion an instructive and pleasant one in every particular, and we are sure that no one will ever regret making this visit to our wonderful and healthful mountain country. Board at Waynesville and the Springs will be furnished at from $3 to $6 per week, and these rates are so liberal that the entire expense of the trip will be but little more than a month's stay at home. After the Chatauqua closes, opportunity will be given to all teachers to spend two weeks at any of the State Normal Schools, and the increased vigor, mentally and physically, which will be derived from the mountain visit will enable a teacher to accomplish nearly twice the usual amount of work at the Normal School. The privileges of the trip are extended to all teachers and to the friends of education generally. There will be prominent educators from abroad in attendance whom it will be a great pleasure to meet, and all the topics for discussion will be of rare interest and importance to teachers and also to the public.

Waynesville, the place of meeting, is a most delightful little town, situated at the foot of the great Balsam Mountains. It is nearly two thousand eight hundred feet above the sea, and is surrounded by grand and picturesque scenery of imposing mountains clad in rich foliage, great forests, beautiful valleys and mountain streams. It is the present terminus of the Ducktown Branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and is, therefore, easy of access to all the State.

The Haywood White Sulphur Springs, one of the most enchanting and healthful spots in all our lovely mountain country, is within ten minutes' walk of Waynesville, and the spacious grounds and buildings afford ample accommodations for all our meetings and exercises. All the amusements of the Springs, including Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Billiards, and Bowling Alley, will be at the command of the teachers, and a splendid band of music has been secured for their special enjoyment.

The ride on the cars across the Blue Ridge Mountains reveals one of the most remarkable feats of engineering skill on earth, and always excites to the highest pitch the wonder and admiration of the visitors. As the train climbs up and winds arounds those great mountains, rising one hundred and sixteen feet to each mile traveled, often shooting through a dark and rocky tunnel and over the steepest of trestles, the grandeur of the view far exceeds the conceptions of the most brilliant imagination. This opportunity of visiting the mountains is unusually pleasant, as the trip is made at the very choicest season of the year, and under the most delightful circumstances. The mountains will be clothed in their richest foliage of full-leaf growth, and the loveliness of the valleys will be at its height. The indications are, that a large number of our teachers and friends will take advantage of the privileges of this visit, the delights of which will long linger in our memories.

In buying your ticket at any point in the State, ask for "Chautauqua Tickets," and you will get the special rates. Be sure that you start in time to make connection with the Chautauqua train which leaves Raleigh on June 16th. Baggage will be checked through to Waynesville, and there will be no change of cars on the North Carolina or Western North Carolina Railroads. All who desire to attend the meeting are requested to send their names at once to the editor of *The Teacher*, at Raleigh, in order that proper arrangements may be made for their comfort.

Letter from Columbus.

The Crops—A Steamer for Waccamaw Lake—Why not also the Political Conventions?

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

WHITEVILLE, N. C., May 15, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The farmers of Columbus have just had a good rain and the crop prospects for the season have never been better.

Your paper now comes in due time.

Lake Waccamaw, it is thought, will soon be furnished with a light steamer for the benefit of visiters. It is a very public and accessible point, and there is no reason why one or more of the approaching political conventions should not meet there. Can't you put a flea in the chairman's ear, and then come yourself? COLUMBUS.

General Beauregard has an income of $20,000 a year.

PINE ISLAND
GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., *Director.*

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

COX'S
Cotton Planter.

The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.
Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
R. M. NIMOCKS.
April 2, 1884. 61tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

L. S. L.
Capital Prize. $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

169th Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, June 17, 1884.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150 000....	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5 000....	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50	"	500....	25,000
100	"	300....	30,000
200	"	200....	40,000
600	"	100....	60,000
1,000	"	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100	Approximation Prizes of	$200....	$20,000
100	" "	100....	10 000
100	" "	75....	7,500
2,379	Prizes amounting to		$532,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
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POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
May 15, 1884. 67-5t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies,
General Merchandise,
Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano,
Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on

Monday, July 7th, 1884,

At the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction the property known as

MANCHESTER MILLS,

including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Barnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double returned tubular boiler" for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c., and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2,200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, and other machinery.

There is a Dye House and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin House 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin, Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe Platform Scales and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenements, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well-organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 4 and 8 months, with 8 per cent. interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65ts

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address
REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

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Goods delivered free.

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To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 22, 1884.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE PANIC.

On Wednesday of last week a financial crisis occurred in Wall Street, of which an account is given in another column, almost as disastrous in its immediate results as that of the famous Black Friday of 1873. But there is no danger that the country will be subjected this time to the chronic state of financial distress, the "dry rot," which followed the crisis of the earlier period. The difference lies in the fact that in 1873 the disease was not only deep-seated, as now, but its effect was widespread, reaching directly all classes and every object of value. Then, all values—whether of the simple holdings of the humble, remote from the money centres; or of the great possessions of the capitalist in those centres—were reckoned in the inflated currency of the day. Now, the currency is literally "as good as gold." And the effect upon the people at large can be only indirect and such as naturally follows harm done to any portion of the body politic, which feels the shock all through its members though one of them only be injured.

THEN, as now, over-speculation in Railway securities precipitated a panic in the money centre; but the panic of the former period found the currency which measured the values of the day as rotten as the railroad properties represented by the stricken stocks. Then, protection of the greenback against competition with the standard currency of the world by the legal tender laws, reached that climax of all legislation which interferes with the law of supply and demand when protection ceases to protect. Then, came the awful shrinkage which desolated the path to specie resumption; which crushed the struggling and debtor classes, and abnormally enriched the large capitalists; which transferred the "equity" in many thousands of the homes of the middle classes to the hands of the holders of mortgages thereon. But these events, while strengthening Wall Street, removed the scales from the eyes of the masses at the North, and Tilden was elected on a revenue tariff platform.

NOW, protection for all those things which enter into the cost of building railroads has reached its climax, and Wall Street suffers. But the people's currency is unchanged and they suffer little harm from the remote troubles of the stock-gamblers.

So, as we view the political situation today, the people are enlightened with respect to their own interests as they were in 1876; but adversity in the money centre, now as not in 1876, finds the people strong and Wall Street weak; and we may reasonably expect a reversal of the situation of 1880 when "prosperity" made Wall Street strong and left the people without cause for change.

In short, the effect of the panic determines the tariff plank of the Democracy as for REVENUE ONLY, and that means victory.

COLONEL GREEN AND THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Wilmington *Star* prints a letter from Col. Green, written in reply to a letter from a gentleman of that city "relative to certain matters now pending in Congress and suggesting that he should meet with his friends to consult relative to a renomination," which we commend to the consideration of our readers, and especially to the consideration of those upon whom will soon devolve the duty of the Congressional nomination. No Congressional representative has ever better deserved a re-nomination than the able, industrious, and considerate gentleman who now speaks for the people of the Third District. And he will get it.

Here is the letter:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter, I have the pleasure to state that it is pretty generally conceded that my "Fruit bill" will constitute the nucleus upon which repeal or modification of the Internal Revenue law will hinge. The friends of the measure will only propose to repeal the tax on fruit, brandy and tobacco. This done, and we materially diminish the number of yellow-legged grasshoppers in our State. The bill will be brought forward at an early date.

I agree with you that the fate of the Tariff bill gave us a black eye for the time; but I trust that this bill will prove a healing poultice.

I am grateful to hear from you that my efforts have an appreciation by my friends at home. While making no pretension to genius, parliamentary experience or legal lore, I nevertheless think that I can claim, without arrogance, the merit of zeal and close application to the duties of my position since my induction into Congress.

Up to the time, some four weeks ago, of my necessitated absence on account of my mother's fatal illness and subsequent obsequies, not a letter was received that was not answered, nor a request preferred by any of my constituents that was not attended to to the best of my ability.

I leave it to those who sent me here to say whether my labors in their behalf have had results. If they wish me to continue, I am willing to serve; if they wish me to leave, I am ready to go. All I demand is that fair play may preside when the decision is made. And of this I cannot doubt, both on account of the high character of those who would not be averse to taking my place, had of the good sense and sense of justice of those upon whom the decision will involve.

The proper discharge of my duty to my people will preclude my taking an active part in the preliminary canvass prior to the convention. My record and their *indulgence* must plead for me.

From the cause above assigned I have fallen behind in my correspondence, but I hope to catch up during the coming week.

Yours, &c., W. J. GREEN

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—We are glad to observe that Mr. A. H. Merritt, of Chatham County, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the important office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. We know of no one better qualified in all respects than he for the position. He is endorsed by Judges Ruffin, Fowle and Merrimon; Hon Messrs. W. L. Steele, Dowd and Manning; Major Robert Bingham, Mr. J. S. Carr, and numerous other prominent gentlemen.

Says Col. J. D. Cameron, of the Asheville *Citizen*, of Mr. Merritt:

He was a member of the Senate at the session of 1881. He is a finished scholar, and has turned his talents and acquirements to educational uses. As a legislator no member was more active or more intelligent in perfecting and advocating measures for the improvement of the school laws, no one more liberal and earnest in all propositions in aid of educational and literary institutions. If Mr. Merritt had a hobby it was on educational topics. He is a gentleman of great modesty, not apt to sound his own praises. But he is industrious, he is energetic, he is intelligent, and he is pure. The State Convention will make no mistake in giving him the nomination.

THE GOVERNMENT IN WALL STREET.—A dispatch from Washington to a New York paper discusses certain dealings of the Government with Wall Street, which, whether permitted by law or contrary to law, are contrary to the spirit of our institutions and a standing temptation to the head of the financial department of the federal administration to misapply the great public trust which he holds, for his own or his friends' benefit. It is well known that by such means Mr. John Sherman added largely to his mysteriously acquired wealth.

Says the dispatch alluded to:

The Democratic members of the House are commenting severely upon Secretary Folger's action in trying to come to the rescue of the recent panic-stricken Wall street brokers. It is possible that a resolution of inquiry upon the subject will be introduced in the House on Monday.

Judge Culberson, of the Judiciary Committee, and probably one of the ablest lawyers in the House, said this morning that the Secretary had no authority whatever in law to do any such thing; that he could not under existing law go into the market and buy bonds at a premium when there were bonds due, and that it was clearly the duty of the department to take up the bonds due upon which no premium could be demanded. Mr. Bland said that there had been a call issued for three per cent. bonds due. About $200,000,000 are now due and ought to be paid. The House ought to impeach the Secretary for not paying them before this. He has no power or discretion under the law in the matter other than to redeem these bonds. The Dingley bill seeks to clothe him with power to go into the market and buy bonds at a premium to the amount of greenbacks in the Treasury, about $40,000,000, but it is not law yet.

"No, sir," said Mr. Bland. "He has no authority to do what is proposed, and if he does he ought to be impeached."

Senator Beck said that while it was true that the Secretary under a fair construction and an honest administration of the law had not the power to go into the market and buy bonds at a premium, there was no penalty attached if he chose to do so, and that that was what he had been trying to remedy for some time. "The Secretary," continued the Senator, "can do as he pleases with the money in the Treasury and I don't see how we are going to help ourselves. It is wrong and ought to be provided against by law."

[See also the remarks of our Washington correspondent on this subject.]

WHAT IS CHARACTER.—A correspondent has asked the New York *World* "What is character?"—as follows:

I read the *World*, and with much benefit; its broad treatment of things in general is an educational force. Will you please write an editorial explaining whether individual character is more a matter of birth or cultivation? Or probably a better way to put it—What is character? The frightful quantity of crimes by all classes of people has caused me to wonder if any restraining power at all is born in a person. In my thoughts I have lost myself as to what is meant by the term character, and I shall be glad to hear the views of a broader mind than mine.

That journal replies with much truth that "Character is that combination of qualities which distinguishes one man from another. Character is not born in a man: it is made by his choice of action. But there are predisposing tendencies transmitted from father to son.

"The number of crimes now made public does not indicate that there is less character in the world than formerly: it indicates rather that crime of all kinds is now made public. On the whole it may be said that the world has gained in character with the diffusion of knowledge and the elevation of mankind. At the present moment the greatest danger with which society is threatened comes from the sentimental and hypocritical sophistry that covers up or condones great crimes and cries out against little ones.

"Strict honesty never compromises with evil. It does not praise an eminent thief and hunt an insignificant one; it does not condone dishonesty in Wall street and condemn it in Baxter street; it does not extend sympathy to an ex-President and cry out for the blood of an office boy; it cannot look on unperturbed while thousands of hearts are broken by an unscrupulous speculator, and then hold up its hands in holy horror because a flower-girl breaks the Sabbath.

"Character involves clear views of right and wrong and decisive action in making the choice between them."

MINUTES OF FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.—We printed last week some interesting extracts from the Minutes of the late session (the one hundred and forty-second) of the Presbytery of Fayetteville held at Mineral Spring Church, Moore county, April 9-12th, ult. We have just received a pamphlet of some 30 odd pages containing the Minutes in full, beautifully printed by that skillful book and job printer, Mr. J. E. Garrett, of this town.

The Minutes, as usual, are prepared with great care and absolute accuracy by the venerable Stated Clerk, the Rev. J. P. McPherson; and the present report contains an immense deal of table work—"rule and figure" work as the printers call it. The laborer is worthy of his hire, even when he labors in God's field, and we trust that those who are so well served by Mr. McPherson will see that just compensation is made for a class of work that, among business men, commands high reward.

WHEELER'S REMINISCENCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Section III of the above entitled book (containing counties from Hertford to New Hanover inclusive, and the "Defence of North Carolina" by Daniel R. Goodloe), is now ready for delivery. Subscribers can get the same by remitting to W. G. Hubbard, 42 and 44 South Wall Street, Columbus, Ohio.

THE STATESVILLE LANDMARK.—That excellent paper, the Statesville *Landmark*, has come to us enlarged again—that is to say, the second time in a year. Mr. Caldwell deserves all the success he is meeting with. He is sound on the tariff, sound on the internal revenue, and altogether as good a Democrat as he is a true gentleman.

NEWS FOR OWNERS OF SWAMP LAND.—Attention is called to the remarkable account on the fourth page of the new method of draining swamps practised so successfully by Col. Fort in Georgia. If Eastern Carolina is sub-laid as Southwestern Georgia seems to be, a wonderful revolution in the condition of things hereabout is at hand.

THE CROFTERS.—See the interesting letter of Mr. Jno. D. McPherson of Washington city, concerning the character of the Scotch Crofters and their value as citizens. Let us cherish them by all means.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the strong agitation of the tariff question last week, a lull has set in, and the proceedings of both Houses are dull and monotonous. The House is still wasting time in idle discussion of questions of small importance, and the Senate still waits for the House to act on the various appropriation bills.

I spoke last week of Mr. Hewitt's intention to introduce a bill making certain changes in the present tariff laws. The bill has been introduced and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.* The general impression is that that committee will not report it back, being satisfied of the futility of any practical legislation on that question during this session. This seems to be the wisest manner of acting, as a report of the bill would merely produce a repetition of last week's excitement and disappointment.

A somewhat similar bill to Hewitt's is one introduced by O'Neill, of Kansas. He proposes to place all articles of food on the free list.

Two more bills removing the tax on tobacco and brandy have this week been introduced—both from Virginia. This makes eight or ten bills introduced in this Congress to either abolish or change, in some way, the Internal Revenue system. It is not thought likely now that any one of these will pass.

It is curious to note that the boldest denunciations of the Randall bolters are from the newspapers of their own States. Almost all the Democratic papers in Pennsylvania have declared that Randall read himself out of the party by his defeat of the Morrison bill, and now the bitterest, strongest letter that has appeared in the press this year is from the pen of Don Piatt, a one-time Washington editor, and now Ohio farmer. His letter is addressed to Mr. Converse, and cuts to the bone. He denounces the absurdity of Protection in general, and states, with striking force, how he, as a wool grower, was affected by the tariff on wool. I commend it to the prayerful consideration of all Democrats who incline towards Protection.

This is the era of "straddles." The Democratic convention of New Jersey successfully "straddled" the Tariff question the other day. It is the most non-committal convention held this year.

There is some slight excuse for this action of the New Jersey convention, but for that of the Virginia Democrats there is no palliation. They met in convention and solemnly adopted the Ohio platform which Mr. Converse, the author of it, has said was a protectionist one, and all this because the people do not take the trouble to inform their delegates what they wish done. It is rumored here that a strong effort will be made to have the same tariff plank adopted by us in Raleigh next month.

This movement should be met and strangled immediately. If it is not, we should be very deservedly beaten in the Fall, though the Republicans have been kind enough to nominate Dr. York.

On Tuesday last in the Senate, Gov. Vance called up his resolution to appropriate $30,000 for the erection of a monument to commemorate the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony on Roanoke Island. The resolution was, after discussion, referred to a committee, which, I am informed, has promised an early and favorable report. So it may be considered a settled matter that the appropriation will be made, and the Commission, five Senators and eight members, appointed.

Speaking of celebrations, reminds me that both our Senators and most of the members of our delegation here, will leave the first of the week for Charlotte, to attend the celebration on the 20th May. Quite a distinguished representation goes from this city. Speaker Carlisle, Senator Pendleton, Senator Jones of Florida, and several members from other States go with our delegation.

The House Committee on Appropriations in its rage for economy, so-called, proposed to reduce materially the salaries of Foreign Ministers and Consuls, which are already too small, we paying much less for that kind of service than any other first or second class power. All the committee's reductions will not become law.

The Indian Appropriation bill has passed the Senate. One item gives $4000 for an Industrial Scool for N. C. Cherokee Indians.

The Washington monument here is rapidly approaching completion. It was begun thirty odd years ago, and after various interruptions from various causes, is to be completed by February of next year. It is a massive marble shaft standing in the lower part of the city near the Potomac river. The ambition of its projectors was to have it the tallest artificial structure in the world. It will be almost one hundred feet higher than Cheops, the greatest of the pyramids, which is, I believe, 470 feet high. Whether there will be any artistic finishing to the top of the column, has not been decided. Resolutions have passed both Houses to provide for the dedication of the monument on 22d February 1885.

Mr. Edmunds's bill to retire Gen. Grant, has passed the Senate. No opposition was made to its passage, because it was known to be useless, as two years ago, the same measure was passed against earnest Democratic protest. It now lies with the House to say whether or not this iniquitous measure shall become law. The Senate bill places him on the retired list of the Army with rank and pay of General of the Army.

Grant is fast losing his hold on the North. The fact that the disgraceful failure of the firm of Grant and Ward has caused such a tremendous panic in Wall Street, and has threatened a panic from which the whole country would suffer, has paralyzed whatever chance he had for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Since I last wrote the liabilities of this firm have been discovered to be $14,500,000 and the investigation is not yet closed. It would not be surprising to hear that Ward had given a mortgage on the State of New York, and that by the prestige of his partner's name had gotten some capitalists to advance money on it. The panic seems to have subsided now, but there can be no question that the economic situation is serious and threatening. As long as the distress is confined to Wall Street no great harm is done, but if the capital there becomes demoralized the whole land will feel the disastrous effects of it.

The panic is due in some measure to the speculations of Bank presidents and officers, and an attempt to remedy this is made by a resolution, offered a day or two ago in the Senate, attaching a heavy penalty to any such action on the part of a National Bank officer. This measure it seems to me is inoperative and useless. You can no more regulate how a man shall invest his money, honestly earned, than you can compel him to buy clothes of a certain make or style.

The remedy, and the only remedy, it seems to me, lies in cultivating a more healthy public sentiment against gambling by speculating in stocks or any kind of speculation not recognized in legitimate business. Secretary of Treasury, Folger, is being attacked by some of the papers for an attempt to relieve the strain by calling in bonds, and so putting more money on the market. While there is nothing especially hurtful in this attempt by Mr. Folger to stop the panic, it was utterly useless, as the cause of the panic was not want of money, but want of confidence—a shock to the whole business system.

About two weeks before these business troubles began, a most interesting duel was concluded in Wall Street. I say concluded because it was not a duel with pistols, lasting five minutes, but a duel of intellect against intellect lasting several years. Jim Keen, the California speculator, went to New York several years ago and almost as soon as he got there he began to "fight" Jay Gould, who swore to run him off the street. Since then the fight has steadily gone on with changing fortune till at last Jay Gould has fulfilled his threat and Jim Keen has been "downed" and is almost penniless.

The annual racing season has just closed here. It is said a good deal of money changed hands this week. T. V.

*[A synopsis of this bill will be found on the 4th page.]

THE CROFTERS.

Why they should be Encouraged to live among us.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The public prints inform us from time to time of the arrival of crofters emigrating from the Highlands and Isles of Scotland to your State, and some notices have appeared indicating that they had not given such entire satisfaction as was expected, and that consequently on their part they are not wholly contented with their situation. Of course persons changing from the 57th to 31st parallel, cannot fail to have themselves surrounded by circumstances, which by their novelty must produce discomfort; nor can laborers educated in that higher latitude readily adapt themselves to the very different conditions that prevail in the lower latitude: it is not at all improbable, therefore, that they may fail for a time to answer the expectation of their employers. But as a class they are held in high esteem at home, and a Royal Commission, after devoting a year to the study of their condition, has just made a report to Parliament on the best means of rendering them prosperous and contented at home. And in answer to the objection that Parliament should not legislate especially for any class, and particularly a class so small as that in question, the Commission express themselves in terms which I venture to commend to the consideration of your people among whom these emigrants settle:

"The crofters and cotter population of the Highlands, small though it be, is a nursery of *good workers and good citizens* for the whole empire. *In this respect the stock is exceptionably valuable. By sound physical constitution, native intelligence and moral training, it is particularly fitted* to recruit the people of our industrial centres, who without such help from wholesome sources in rural districts would degenerate under the influence of bad lodgings, unhealthy occupations and enervating habits. It can not be indifferent to the whole nation, constituted as the nation now is, to possess within its borders *a people hardy, skillful, intelligent and prolific, as an ever-flowing fountain of renovating life.*" As the increase of the population renders some emigration necessary, there is in Great Britain an anxious desire to direct the exodus to Canada and the other British colonies, and much jealousy is manifested of the recent tendency towards the United States, which it is seriously to be hoped that nothing may occur among your people to interrupt or discourage.

Apropos of the fertility of the race, the Highland population has perhaps never in the last three centuries exceeded a quarter of a million, a mere drop compared with the myriads of the Teutonic and British races, and yet Highland names are numerous all over the United States and in the British colonies. J. D. MCPHERSON.

Fayetteville the Best Farmer's Market.

Richmond County anxious for Railroad Connections with its ante bellum cotton market in Fayetteville—An old relic.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MONTPELIER, N. C., May, 884.

MR. EDITOR:—We are listening anxiously for the whistle of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. in this section. The people in this community (lower Richmond) did all their business in Fayetteville in the good old "ante bellum" days. They carried their cotton there in wagons, and brought back their years supply of groceries. Since the building of the C. C. Railroad through this section little towns have sprung up all along the line, and as these are so convenient we sell our cotton and buy our supplies here. We have never been satisfied, however, since we quit selling our cotton in Fayetteville; for it is undoubtedly the best farmer's market we know anything about. So if you Fayetteville people want to see us and our cotton next Fall, just send along the railroad.

When the yankees passed through this section in March, 1865, they took the pulpit hymn book of Antioch Presbyterian Church in Robeson county, and left it at the residence of Mr. R. H. Brown, an esteemed school teacher who was living in Fayetteville at the time. After the war Mr. Brown moved to Whiteville, Columbus county, where he died. Mrs. Brown kept the book in her possession, awaiting an opportunity to return it to the church, until a short time since when she sent it by a friend of hers who lives in this section. So after an absence of nearly twenty years the old book has returned. It was presented to the church by the ladies of the congregation. RICHMOND.

Summerville and its School, and the Closing Exercises thereof,

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Among the signs of progress in our good old State, not the least gratifying is the interest in good schools, conducted by zealous, skilful and competent teachers. And having had the privilege of witnessing the closing exercises of such a one, at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Friday the 17th inst., I assume that a brief sketch of them will not be out of place in your progressive paper. Summerville is an elevated plateau a short distance south of the Cape Fear River, and by reason of its healthfulness, clean soil, and pure water, it attracted, in bygone days, a number of resident families, characterized by intelligence, means and generous hospitality. And when Harnett county was taken from Cumberland, similar influences drew the county seat to Summerville. But from other causes, the Temple of Justice migrated to Lillington; and its loss and the crushing effects of the late war diminished the population, finances, and church and school privileges of Summerville. But the last has been revived by the energy and skill of Mr. John A. Cameron in the Literary, and Miss Mary McKay in the Musical department; while a commodious church is near completion under the auspices of Rev. Neill McKay, D. D., backed by his staunch Presbyterian neighbors and the zealous ladies of the vicinity.

But I am digressing from the school exercises. They consisted of readings by the girls, declamations by the boys, music, vocal and instrumental, pithy colloquies and comic scenes. I am no expert in music and song, but if its excellence consists in melody of voice, beauty and purity of sentiment, and ease and grace in delivery, then I aver that the music was fine, and that those who rendered it, had been under careful and skillful training. Easy and natural intonations, proper emphasis, clear articulations and impressive impersonation of thoughts and sentiments, marked the readings and declamations, and evinced thorough and scholarly instructions. And the same was true as to the colloquies and comic scenes. This statement is general, as of course there will be slight gradations. But I have seldom seen such uniform proficiency and readiness in the knowledge and delivery of all parts. There was scarcely an instance of hesitancy or prompting, though the exercises were quite varied and extensive. A marked feature in this school is its thoroughness in spelling. The prizes were confined to this branch, and two were awarded: Tennyson's Poems to Master Frank Shaw, and Lady of the Lake to Miss Mary Cameron. Mr. B. I. Howze being present, was requested to present them, which he did, with a few off-hand remarks. At the close of these exercises at night, Mr. Cameron tendered the acknowledgements of himself and his associate, Miss Mary McKay, to the large audience for their attentive and approving interests in the exercises, and solicited a continuation of patronage at the next session. He also invited them to a festival near by, offered by the ladies, and suggested the rudeness of devouring all their delicacies; and they acted accordingly, but left a song installment to be used towards completing the church. CIVIS.

The Financial Panic in New York.

When the announcement of James Keene's failure was made a few days ago, his brother speculators in Wall street affected to regard it as an unimportant event. There was some cynical laughter at the fallen operator's expense, and "the street" prepared to go on in the even tenor of its way. Presently, however, the joint failures of the firm of Grant & Ward and of the Marine National Bank indicated in a striking way that the disease of which Keene's disaster was so mild a symptom might perhaps be deep-seated and cover a wider area than persons interested in sustaining the market were willing to admit. These presages were confirmed yesterday by a series of financial collapses which will probably place Black Wednesday side by side with Black Friday in our annals of business panics. The day was ushered in with the news of the rescue of the Second National Bank from suspension, this, however, having been accomplished only by voluntary contributions made by individuals to repair losses incurred in speculations in which its president had been engaged. The incident did not add to the confidence with which the financial situation was regarded, the fear being entertained that other banks perhaps might have presidents who had been speculating unsuccessfully. Then followed the announcement at the Stock Exchange of one failure after another, the climax being reached when it was known that the Metropolitan National Bank had closed its doors. Its president had also been speculating. The panic was now at its height, and stocks were dumped into the Exchange in huge blocks in a wild rush for "cash" with which to avert further disaster. Other failures of firms from deficient margins followed, and the general tumble of values was reflected in a great break in the Chicago produce market, the suspension of a bank at Brooklyn and of a stock broker in Philadelphia, not to mention other incidents of a similar character elsewhere.

The general cause underlying the panic is the recent enormous shrinkage of railroad stocks, by reason of which many speculations which would otherwise have been fairly safe ended in irretrievable disaster. These events have a political bearing. The tariff reformers supported the Morrison tariff reduction bill with the conviction that what was needed, in the present depressed condition of business, to prevent a still further depression of business and a possible panic, was the removal of some part of the restrictions placed by the Morrill tariff on foreign commerce, arguing that if our railroads and merchants were kept better employed in bringing Western products east for shipment to Europe and importing more goods from Europe for shipment westward, the earnings of railroads would be larger, their stocks more valuable, and the disposition to sell them at ruinous prices considerably lessened. Obviously the remedy for a diminished east-and-west carrying trade was to pass a bill which would promote the exchange of American and European products. But Mr. Randall, ignoring alike the interests of the consumer and of the large classes of every community engaged in the buying and selling and the transportation of commodities, and looking only at the supposed interest of the manufacturer, defeated the wise policy of his party. "Capital is timid," he said oracularly, and in effect predicted a panic if the Morrison bill were passed. Well, it was not passed, and nevertheless the panic has come. Like the panic of 1873, it has been developed under and been largely caused by the Morrill tariff of 1861, which Mr. Morrison sought to repeal. Mr. Randall's success along with the republicans in keeping on the shoulders of the people a burden of $100,000,000 of superfluous taxes had not made capital bold, nor remedied the deficiency in railroad earnings to which yesterday's panic is primarily due. "Capital continues timid," or rather, it has become appalled at the folly of men, who, pretending to serious statesmanship, persist in maintaining a lofty Chinese wall of commercial exclusiveness over which neither the flood-tide of imports nor the corresponding ebb-tide of exports can pass. "Down with your walls, out to the sea!" was Mr. Hurd's forcible appeal to the protectionists, who, now that they have succeeded in an evil hour in defeating the tariff reforms, may see in the wild slaughter of stocks and the suspension of banks the natural consequence of their policy of restriction. Had the Morrison bill passed would the panic of yesterday have occurred? It is doubtful. Its passage would have been an omen of better times coming, and this might have sustained the market to an appreciable degree. As it did not pass, it is for the reformers to say now to Mr. Randall, "I told you so." Much more has the republican party, which furnished four-fifths of the votes that killed the Morrison bill, laid itself open to this reproach. A party that persists in a silly policy that has produced two panics in the short space of eleven years cannot count very confidently on success when they go before the people during the approaching presidential campaign.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Circular from Auditor Roberts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, May 13, 1884

To the Board of Commissioners of the several Counties of the State:

Your attention is called to section 52 of an "Act to raise revenue," ratified 9th day of March, 1883, which provides that "if the State Treasurer shall have received the sum of $600,000 from the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, on or before the first day of May, 1884, the taxes for State purposes shall not be computed on the tax lists for the year 1884, upon the subjects embraced in classes one and two of this act."

The said sum of $600,000 having been paid on the first instant to the Treasurer of the State, there will be no computation of any tax for State purposes in either of the columns headed "Income," "Total State Tax," or "Total State General and Special." In other words, no tax will be collected this year ont of the tax-payers on the subjects named in classes I and II for State purposes. This, however, does not affect the collection of taxes under scedules B and C, which will be collected as usual.

As it was not the purpose of the legislature to diminish the school fund, the law does not suspend either the collection of the poll tax or the tax of 12½ cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, for school purposes; hence the tax will be computed as usual in the column headed "For raising additional school tax."

Revised tax-listing blanks would have been furnished had there been sufficient time after the first day of May, under the law, in which to prepare and transmit them to the counties.

The blanks already printed are, therefore, furnished, with the usual headings, to be modified according to the instructions herein given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. P. ROBERTS,
Auditor of State.

The Folly of Sympathy for Grant.

"God bless Gen. Grant! He was not to blame; simple, dear old fellow, he knew nothing of the wrong."

This is the verdict Mr. Beecher claims for the bankrupt broker and solvent ex-President.

It is worse than fustian: it is false.

Grant was not blameless and simple when he upheld Belknap and Babcock and stood between them and justice. He was not blameless and simple when he made the Black Friday pool with Fisk and Gould. He was not blameless and simple when he accepted gifts from people who would be certain to want favors in return. He was not blameless and simple when he held the Presidency for eight years, defying public sentiment and debauching public virtue. He was not blameless and simple when for years and years every Republican organ puffed him to the very skies as a great, shrewd, keen, wise man. He was not blameless and simple when he degraded his office and disgraced his country by stepping from the Presidency and the supreme command of a nation's armies into a Wall street broker's business to gamble in stocks.

If Grant had made $10,000,000 for himself instead of losing $10,000,000 for others in his gambling speculations he would have been just as capable, just as reprehensible as he is now. His offense is in his disregard of the high dignity of his position as the first citizen and the first soldier of the Republic. He has degraded his title, and in so doing has degraded the nation. What claim has such a man on the sympathy of the people.—*N. Y. World.*

AN EXAMPLE NEEDED.—The exemplary and high-toned Mr. Eno took from the depositors of his bank the enormous sum of $4,000,000.

The pious and missionary Mr. Hatch took $2,000,000 of the Goverment bonds of the Newark Savings Bank and used them in his business.

The dashing Ferdinand Ward took everything he could lay his hand on and swindled everybody as much as he could.

The elegant City Chamberlain, Mr. Tappan, got Fish and Ward on his bond and the Comptroller's bond, became a director in Fish's bank, drew out of Ward's firm $1,000,000 for "profits" after he put $1,000,000 of the people's money in Fish's fishy bank.

If Eno had not been saved by his father the depositors of his bank would have charged him with robbery.

Mr. Hatch precipitated the bankruptcy of the Newark Savings bank and has brought suffering and ruin on thousands of hard-working depositers. Indirectly he has robbed these poor people of their savings.

Mr. Tappan has made the city lose a million by depositing it with Fish's bank, while Tappan personally seems to have received an enormous sum from Ward and Fish.

It is certain that one at least of these men ought to go to State prison as an example. If they all escape, while much less dishonest men are thrown into jail for more trivial offences, we shall have the same swindles repeated on Wall street as soon as the present breeze blows over.

The public good demands an example; at least one high-toned sharper should be sent to the penitentiary.—*New York World.*

[Why not all?—OBS.]

Convention of East Carolina.

The first annual convention of East Carolina convened in St. Peter's church, in this town, on Wednesday, May 14. No deliberative assembly has ever met in Washington that presented a finer appearance or contained more intellectual culture. The Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, Bishop of the Diocese, offered prayers and called the convention to order. The Secretary, Rev. N. Harding, called the roll, and the following clergymen responded to their names: Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., Rev. N. Collin Hughes, Rev's Joseph C. Huske, D. D, Israel Harding, Luther Eborn, John Kierman, N. Harding, Robert B. Drane, Samuel S. Barber, Thos. B. Haughton, Charles C. Braddy, N. E. Price, Robert B. Windley, N. Collin Hughes, Jr., Henry S. McDuffy. A quorum being present the bishop declared the convention open for business. Morning prayer was said by Rev. R. B. Drane, the Rev. N. C. Hughes, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Carmichael reading the Litany and prayers. The sermon before the convention was preached by Rev. N. C. Hughes. The bishop pronounced the benediction.

On motion Rev. E. M. Forbes was unanimously elected president. Rev N. Harding was unanimously elected secretary. A discussion arose upon a motion to change one of the canons of the church, Dr. Huske, chairman of the committee on canons, suggested delay for report of committee and the resolution was withdrawn. Col. J. W. Atkinson offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That all clergymen, rectors or assistant clergymen of parishes within the limits of the Diocese of East Carolina, who were so resident at the time of the organization of said diocese are entitled to seats in this convention as members thereof.

Subsequently Mr. Wm. Calder obtained leave and offered the following resolution: That the secretary be instructed to send the following by telegraph to the secretary of the Convention of North Carolina: "The Diocese of East Carolina in convention assembled send fraternal greeting to their Brethren of North Carolina praying that the Holy Ghost may direct, sanctify and govern them and us in our present work."

The following officers were elected:

President—Rev. E. M. Forbes, D. D., of Beaufort.

Secretary—Rev. Nathaniel Harding, of Washington.

Assistant Secretary—N. Collin Hughes, Jr.

Treasurer—A. J. DeRosset, M. D., of Wilmington.

Kinston was fixed upon as the place of meeting of the next convention and the 2d Wednesday in May as the time.

The attendance was full and the session harmonious.

The diocese starts out under the most favorable auspices and with flattering prospects of success in the work it has assumed. —*Washington Gazette.*

THE DEATH OF CASH.—Wednesday night May 14, about 1 o'clock deputy sheriff E. T. King left Cheraw with a posse of eight picked men for the purpose of arresting W. B. Cash. They at once proceeded to his own place, a few miles from his father's, where it was supposed he was hiding. They arrived about 4 o'clock and surrounded the house and barn, at the same time cutting of all communication and means of escape. About 430 a voice was heard in the barn, which was recognized by one of the posse to be that of Bogan. The deputy sheriff then surrounded the barn and instructed the posse to take him alive, and not to fire unless it was an absolute necessity. While the posse was surrounding the barn Bogan stepped out of the door and closed it behind him. He was armed with a double-barrel shot-gun, a Winchester rifle and numerous pistols, which were hanging about his person. As he moved toward where two of the posse were stationed, one of them, W. H. Hilton, ordered him to halt. He immediately raised his gun and fired at Hilton. The fire was returned. Bogan then fell on his knees and fired four times at Hilton, but the posse firing on him, he fell dead, riddled with bullets. Sam Lee, Bogan's pal, was in the house and when Bogan first fired Sam jumped out of the house with a Winchester rifle and leveled it on M. L. Rhodes. Rhodes ordered him to drop his gun. This he refused to do, whereupon he was fired upon by one of the posse, the ball taking effect in his leg just below the knee. He was again ordered to drop his gun and throw up his hands, which he then did. He was arrested and carried before Justice McQueen on the charge of obstructing officers in the discharge of their duty. After a preliminary hearing he has been bound over in a bond of $1,000 to appear at court. He expects Col. Cash to go on his bond. A liberal subscription is being raised for Mr. Hilton, whose wound proves to be very painful. The coroner went to the scene of the tragedy. Cash's body was examined. Twenty bullet holes were found in it. The two shots which produced instant death were the wounds in the head and thigh, the wound in the thigh having severed the femoral artery.

Col. Cash was told of his son's death about nine o'clock and he wept like a child. He said this new grief was more than he could bear. Then he became indignant, and uttered loud imprecations on the heads of Bogan's slayers, swearing that he would have vengeance. During the day, however, he was passive. It is feared he will wreak his vengeance on the head of any of the posse that crosses his path. Thus far he has made no hostile demonstration. He seems to be utterly unmanned.

At the criminal court in Chesterfield, which meets in two weeks, Col. Cash will be tried as an accessory of his son's in the Richards murder. The general opinion is that his son's death tends to prejudice his case.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE OLDEST HOTEL CLERK.—The funeral of the late Denis T. Caddigan, the oldest hotel clerk in this country, who died at the Sturtevant House, was held yesterday, says the New York *World* of May 4th, at the Little Church Around the Corner in East Twenty-ninth street. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of the church, conducted the services and made a short address. Men of political standing, actors, hotel people and many other friends attended the funeral. Among them were Mr. Lewis Leland, of the Sturtevant House; Mr. Stokes, of the Hoffman House, and delegations from the Grand Central, Fifth Avenue, Windsor, Brunswick and other hotels.

Mr. Caddigan was about seventy years old and had served in nearly all of the principal hotels, principally at those which the Messrs. Lelands managed. The interment was at Woodlawn.

GRANT'S RETIREMENT.—We sincerely trust that the Democratic House will have the manhood to kill the bill for General Grant's retirement as a General on half pay.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RARE CHANCE.
DAVIDSON COLLEGE.
J. B. SMITH—A Card.
GEO. BRANDT—Just in Time.
H. R. HORNE—Vichy Water.
S. BRANDT—It Has No Equal.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO—Cotton Seed.
DUNCAN SHAW—Meeting of Magistrates.

ABOUT TOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS.—New telegraph offices were opened yesterday at Liberty and Ore Hill on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

FOR SHERIFF.—As will seen from announcement elsewhere, Capt. J. B. Smith is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the responsible office of Sheriff of Cumberland.

A THOUGHTFUL BENEFACTION.—Messrs. McMillan Bros. have put down one of their improved pumps in the Cemetery, thus supplying a much needed want there of a convenient supply of water for plants and flowers.

WHAT THE NEW RAILROAD DOES.—Hardly a day passes that one does not see strange faces or those of persons who have been comparatively strangers to our town. Thus we see the result already of Railroad extensions. Our merchants are highly gratified at the increased traffic, and expect a heavy trade in the Fall.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—Persons wishing to contribute to the Union Home and Hospital will find boxes for receiving funds for that object at the Drug Stores, Hotels, Music and Book Stores. All those who are in arrears in their monthly payments will please the amount due in these boxes so that the treasurer can report them at the monthly meeting June 5.

UNION ACADEMY.—The closing exercises of Union Academy, Harnett County take place on the 28th of May. We are indebted to Mr. J. A. Campbell for an invitation to be present. The address will be delivered by D. H. McLean, Esq. The Marshals are Messrs. J. P. Wray, chief, Mims, Matthews, Williams, and Carter; and the Managers, Messrs. H. Y. Smith, chief, Betts and S. B. Williams.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Thomas Maultsby, in Campbellton, near the Half-way Bridge, was discovered by neighbors to be in a light blaze on the roof. They alarmed the family who hardly succeeded in getting out of the house before the roof fell in. Only one or two articles of furniture were saved. Mr. Maultsby was insured for $600, but we regret to learn that his loss will be large. The fire companies were promptly on hand, but could render little assistance on account of scarcity of water. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove pipe.

NEWS.—In another column is an account of the killing of Cash in South Carolina condensed from the Charleston *News and Courier* by the Raleigh *News and Observer*. Telegraphic information of this event was bulletined by the OBSERVER a few hours after its occurrence. Tuesday night we received information of trouble that day in Danville, Va., which on yesterday morning it was learned grew out of a fight between a white man and a negro. We have received no further particulars up to going to Press.

DIED.—In this town, on Thursday, the 15th inst., Wm. McK. Lumsden, in the 68th year of his age. Mr. Lumsden has been in poor health for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was a dropsical affection of the heart. Having been raised in this community and being so well and favorably known to us all it is unnecessary to say more than that a good man and a worthy citizen has departed this life.

The Lumsden family of Fayetteville, of which the late editor of the New Orleans *Picayune* was a member, has existed in this town for over a century.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, Mrs. James Robinson and Mrs. Dr. David S. Williams (*nee* Robinson) of Texarkana, Arkansas, who have been visiting their father, Dr. Benjamin Robinson, are still in Fayetteville, where they are warmly welcomed by a host of friends.

Mr. James McKimmon, of Baltimore, is in town. And Messrs. J. A. Worthy, of Carthage, and McKay McKinnon and John Leach, of Shoe Heel, have recently spent a day or two here.

Col. J. W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, has been spending some days in town.

Mr. Murphy Dodd, now representing the Charlotte *Observer*, is at home for a few days.

And Mr. Jno. Y. MacRae of Philadelphia.

THE MAILS.—There is probably no community of its size in the United States so badly served with mails as Fayetteville at present. New York papers which pass Warsaw the evening of the same day on which they are published and which could be delivered in Fayetteville by stage coach from that point, as in former days, at breakfast next morning, do not reach here, *when the present mail arrangement works on time*, until after dark the next day; and are deliverable to most persons who observe the usual bed-time, not until the morning of the third day. When not on time, as generally happens, they are received on the morning of the fourth day. Communication with Wilmington which used to be rapid, as the close relations of the two communities require, is now simply intolerable. For example, the *Star* of Sunday reached here Tuesday night—that is, for all practical purposes, Wednesday morning!

Let the Department at Washington require a close connection at once by the mail carrier between the trains of the Carolina Central and the Shoe Heel extension of the C. F. & Y. V., and let the whole subject receive its attention without delay; for the matter has gone beyond endurance.

The 20th of May in Fayetteville.

Anniversary Celebration of the Lafayette Light Infantry.

Tuesday last, the 20th May, the LaFayette Company spent in celebrating one of their most pleasant anniversary occasions. At 10 o'clock, A. M., they marched to the Armory of the Independent Company, where they took charge of the latter company and escorted them to the famous Cross Creek where they spent the morning in target practice. The contests for the best marksmanship resulted, for the Independents, in Capt. J. B. Broadfoot and privates James and W. C. Vann making a score of 21 out of a possible 25. The tie was shot off, Capt. Broadfoot winning the first, Mr. Jas. Vann the 2d prize. In the LaFayette, Capt. Arch. McMillan, Sergt. C. J. Ahearn and private Neill Smith made 22 out of a possible 25. The result of the tie was that Mr. Smith won the first, and Mr. Ahearn won the second prize. The honorary members of the LaFayette Company, shot for a prize, and Capt. D. Jones was the successful "old man," making a score of 21. Mr. Ben. Robinson, of the Independents, came off first best in the Drum Corps. After the shooting was over both company and guests were marched to a most bountifully spread table. All seemed to enjoy the eating and drinking; the best of good humor prevailed, and there was the usual toasting and speech making. In the afternoon the companies were marched up street again and halted in front of the Fayetteville Hotel where Mr. J. H. Myrover made them a very happy little speech, and presented the many prizes, which consisted of beautiful silver castors, cups and butter dishes. So ended a very pleasant day spent by the two "crack" military companies of the State.

THE TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS.—The Democratic voters of Cumberland will bear in mind that the Township Conventions for the recommendation of ten delegates, each, to the State and Congressional Conventions, will meet at 3 P. M. on Saturday 24th; and the County Convention for the purposes of organization and ratification of the delegates appointed by the townships will be held at 12.30 P. M. Tuesday, 27th.

In the township conventions, which with us are the primaries, is the beginning of political power. Let none but good men and sound Democrats be chosen as delegates. The times demand care in these matters. Our Democratic friends will find it much easier to attend these primaries and represent themselves, than to complain or to have cause for complaint afterwards that the delegates selected—selected, perhaps, because of their absence—are unfit representatives of the party.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. J. D. McNeill is having his valuable prosperty, the "Merchants Mills," handsomely painted.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie has improved his fine residence, by the addition of a coat of paint, displaying his usual good taste in selection of colors.

The dam across Blount's Creek at Clarendon Mills is being thoroughly repaired, and the usual head of water will soon be raised. This will be a great advantage to persons living near the stream, for the rays of a Summer's sun on the muddy bed of the pond would produce malaria and cause sickness.

Mr. John Martin's Farmers' Hotel on Church street will greatly improve the looks of things in that locality. We learn that it is to be 45 by 80 feet, two stories, with high pitched roof, and is to be fitted up in the most comfortable style. The work is going on with rapidity, and by next Fall our country friends can readily say "I will take mine ease in mine inn."

THE RED SPRINGS.—The Southern branch of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad being built as far as Red Springs, our people now have an opportunity to avail themselves of a health restorer and reviver unsurpassed among mineral waters.

The hotels at this spring are built on a hill surrounded by a beautiful grove and at a sufficient distance from the spring (some hundreds of yards) to avoid any danger of malaria from swamps near it, but near enough to be in easy walking distance. The spring is approached by a wide, hard walk, and just by it is a large pavilion capable of accommodating a number of persons. The spring originally bubbled from the stump of a large cypress: this natural curbing has been replaced by a neat one of man's making. The flow of water is inexhaustible—on several occasions the spring has been sounded to a great depth, without finding bottom. The water is a strong chalybeate and is a specific for dyspepsia, general debility, and other forms of ailment, but is said to be injurious in pulmonary diseases. The adjacent country is thickly settled by hospitable, genial people. There are several churches within one to five miles. In the summer splendid sport can be had fishing, as there are large ponds, filled with fish, near by. In the fall, hunters can find numbers of ducks on the ponds, partridges and squirrels in the surrounding woods and fields. We learn that the hotel accommodations for the season will be comfortable and their charges reasonable.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—In the Industrial column on the first page will be found an item concerning the profits of strawberry culture at Charlotte. Here is another from Raleigh which is applicable to Fayetteville and the vicinity. Says the Raleigh *News and Observer:*

The "Raleigh Nurseries," 2½ miles southwest of the city, under the management of Mr. S. Otho Wilson and Mr. Melvin Broughton, are proving a great success. In the nursery and fruit farm there are 150 acres. This spring the sales of strawberries are quite large. About an acre and a half is in these berries, the land being such as would not produce say half a bale of cotton per acre. Messrs. Wilson & Co. have thus far sold over $200 worth of the berries, and not half the crop has yet been sold. Besides, many strawberry plants have been sold from the same piece of land. The plants were all set out last year. The berries are shipped from here to Philadelphia, where they sell at 35c a quart. Two to four crates are shipped daily. The berries are picked early in the morning, brought to the depot, shipped on the 9.45 train, and reach Philadelphia in good condition the next morning early. Now here is a point. Can't our people engage more extensively in the cultivation of small fruits and berries? The freight rates are favorable, the opportunities for shipment very convenient, as has been shown. The fruit and berries grown here command good prices.

TOBACCO.—It is urged by many that although tobacco can readily be raised in this section, it has been found that there is something in the nature of the plants raised here that prevents their successful curing. This we think is an entire mistake, and that any trouble in curing has been caused by want of skill. We suggest that the experiment be tried as soon as practicable, either of getting a skilled hand from a tobacco county to superintend during its treatment in our barns, or to send freshly cut tobacco to some point near here for trial where they are curing their tobacco, and see if our previous want of success is due to the inferiority of plant or lack of knowledge on our part as to mode of curing.

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.—Commencement at Wake Forest occurs on June 10th, 11th and 12th. The Annual address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia; the address to the Literary Societies by Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas, of New York; and the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. C. H. Stakely, of South Carolina. The Marshals are Messrs. Conrad, McCullers, Brewer, Holding, Robertson and Riddick.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

E—J J Baxter; W C Bellin.
C—J W Cheek; C P Calder; H C Carter; E J Campbell.
D—H C Davis.
E—Miss A N Evans; Rev B K Ellerby.
F—Jno P Faison.
G—Miss Stella Gill.
H—Islame Harris.
J—L M Jenkins; Mallie Johnson.
L—J N Lynch.
M—W O Monroe.
R—W N Reed.
S—A F Shaw; Mrs Dillie Sheredan; M S Susins.
T—James Teller.
W—Charles William; Hattie Williams; W H White.
Mc—Glasco McIver; Louis McLeod; Chas E McKay.

The burnt woods in Little River—But stock-raising and more farming cheers the farmers' hearts.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LITTLE RIVER TOWNSHIP,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, May, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The OBSERVER visits us every week regularly without fail, tells us the news of good wheat crops and extension of railroads in other places, and many other things interesting to us who live a good ways off from every where except from the burnt woods. In return we think it not amiss to drop a line to let you know at least that we are here—and although our pine trees are burnt brown over the tops and all the undergrowth completely killed, yet we have not got every thing to complain of—all the hills and valleys are green with grass and alive with cattle, sheep and goats, and we have a fair view at these things. There are places here, where this time last year you could not see fifty yards before you, now you can see a sheep seven hundred yards. The clinking of bells and the bellowing of bulls is an every day occurrence in the range. The noise of which reminds me of a description that I saw forty-five years ago in a geography, of the buffaloes moving on the western prairies. Cattle and sheep in the range are in better order now than they have been before in twenty years at the same time of the year.

All our people are turning their attention to farming this year. A great many of them got out of the turpentine business so suddenly we feared they could not make a timely change. We thought that the timber got burnt at a very unfavorable time—just after a light crop and feared that some might be pushed to get along—but we now think nobody will perish this year yet, and they may not at all, for all are close at work. All the burnt fences are rebuilt—standing on clean ground and looking better than they did before. The farmers are nearly done planting larger crops than usual, and some are plowing over. Hands can be hired now by farmers here and I think they are nearly all employed at fair wages. We do not raise wheat here extensively, but what we have is looking well.

There are two turpentine companies at Winder, just above our county line. They are well stocked with supplies and cash, ready to receive at full price all the turpentine that may be brought in to them. When all the turpentine will have been burnt out of this country, which is only a question of time, for burn it will, we look for an improvement in the system and quality of labor, for then it will be regulated by farmers.

Yours, truly, D. Mc. L.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Farmer Still Tills the Soil.

A sudden change from poverty to wealth is apt to turn men's heads, but it has not proved to be so with Mr. Elbert S. Montgomery, of Mt. Olivet, Ky., who last week received here, through the First National Bank, $15,000, as the holder of one-fifth of ticket No. 86,800, which drew the capital prize in the April drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, costing him but one dollar. He is at home pursuing the even tenor of his way as a farmer, and shows a disposition to use wisely the money dame Fortune has bestowed upon him. When the public was inclined to doubt if he would receive the money, he was offered, by responsible parties, the amount called for, less two per cent; but knowing the integrity of The Louisiana State Lottery management, he declined the offer, and has received $15,000 in full. It was the first lottery ticket he ever held in his life, and he paid for it the sum of one dollar.—*Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin, April 29.*

THOUSANDS OF CHILDEN DIE UNDER the age of five years. Why? Physicians attribute it to various causes, and have a vocabulary of infantile diseases too numerous to mention. Worms! Worms! Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will kill them and restore the child.

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more or it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.
All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.
March 5, 1884. 57-3m

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY

WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	.75@80
Hog Round,	11½@12	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	10@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD —	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3¼	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12½@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8½
N. C. Fam.	$4.75@0.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.75@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@00	WOOL—	18@00
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.05
Pease,	1.50@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	26½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	11@0
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 19—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at $1.07½ for Strained and 1.12½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—[illegible] M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

MY ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS
Is far greater than ever, and
WILL BE SOLD 15 PER CENT BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Also, Velvet Carpet 30 Inches Wide, Heavy 3-ply Carpet 36 Inches Wide, Oil Carpeting 108 Inches Wide, 4-4 Bleaching and 12 4 Sheeting of the best brands; 8-4 a 72 inch Bedticking, &c., at
S. BRANDT'S.

Ladies' Shoes of the Best
Quality, at S. BRANDT'S.

THE BEST STYLES OF
SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
From the "Excelsior Clothing Company," of Boston. Also, Youths' and School-boys' Suits, at
S. BRANDT'S.
May 22, 1884. 68-3t

Meeting of Magistrates!

THE MAGISTRATES OF CUMBERLAND are notified to assemble at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, 2d day, (as required by law) at 10 o'clock, for the transaction of important public business.
DUNCAN SHAW, Chairman.
May 22, 1884. 68-2t

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.
J. B. SMITH.
May 22, 1884. 64-tf

VICHY WATER.

ASK ALMOST ANY DEALER IN MINERAL waters, in the larger cities, which water is most salable, and he will answer "Vichy," the celebrated Alkaline Water.

The following, with reference to it, is from a work on Mineral Waters. "Agreeable and serviceable in cases of indigestion, congestion of the liver, gravel, gout, rheumatism, &c."

On draught at Drug Store of
H. R. HORNE.
May 22, 1884. 68-tf

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,
1884-'85.
The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.
May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

COTTON SEED.

A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF SOUND COTTON SEED in store for sale for replanting.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 22, 1884. 68-2t

LAWRENCE & MALLETT,

FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
Commission Merchants,
22 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Refer to Murchison & Co., New York; North River Bank, New York; J. A. Guion, Cashier, National Bank, New Berne, N. C.
Consignments of Fruit, Berries and Vegetables solicited. Remittances made day of sale.
May 15, 1884. 67-1m

JUST IN TIME!

Opened at George Brandt's

2,000 PAIRS

Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infant's Slippers; Opera Ties; Elite Ties; Windsor Ties; Langtry Ties; Daisy Ties; Broadway Ties; Newport Ties, etc., etc.; from 50 cents up.

Gent's Patent Leather Ties; French Calf handsewed Strap Ties; Goat Opera Ties; Prince Alberts and French Kid Common Sense Ties.

Just received one case of the justly celebrated

PIVOT CORSETS,

Elastic Laces, extra. The greatest comfort ever invented. Customers having left orders for the Pivot Corset will have the kindness to send for them and take them away.

Please call at

GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
NOS. 24, 26, 28 and 30,
HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 22, 1884 68tf

A Rare Chance.

A FEW fine and pure bred "RED IRISH SETTERS," from the handsomest and best field stock in the world. Address
LOCK BOX, 86,
Greensboro, N. C.
May 22, 1884. 68tf

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style
WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces
IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,
in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!
J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 15, 1884. 68tf

B. I. HOWZE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SANFORD, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.
WILL attend the Courts of Moore and Chatham Counties, and to collections and other pertinent business.
May 15, 1884. 67-6t

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 1st, 1884.
THE Tenth Annual Meeting of the N. C. Dental Association will be held in Raleigh, commencing Tuesday, June 17th, 1884.
Favorable arrangements have been made with the Railroads and Hotels for the accommodation of all Dentists who wish to attend.
THOMAS M. HUNTER,
Secretary.

OFFICE
BOARD STATE DENTAL EXAMINERS,
RALEIGH, May 1st, 1884.
THE next Annual Meeting of the State Dental Examiners will be held in the City of Raleigh, commencing on the 17th of June, 1884.
V. E. TURNER,
Chairman.
May 8, 1884. 66-4t

Democratic Mass Meeting.

IN accordance with a resolution of the Central Executive Committee there will be a Mass Convention of the Democratic Party convened at the Market Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organization and ratification of delegates appointed by the various Townships to the State and Congressional Conventions.

The several Townships will hold their respective Conventions at their usual places of meeting on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., and recommend 10 delegates each to the State and Congressional Conventions, and send in the list to the undersigned.

W. C. TROY,
Chairman Dem. Ex. Com.
May 15, 1884. 67-2t

For Sale or Rent.

FOR a short time I offer my DWELLING situated on Gillespie Street, 250 yards from Market House, fronting Capt. A. B. Williams's, and lot containing about an acre, being 120 feet front by 365 feet deep—the house containing 7 rooms including dining room and kitchen—with stables, wood house and other out houses. Healthy location and good neighborhood. I have also 70 feet front, same depth, adjoining, which will be added if a larger lot is desired.

Call on or address Mr. W. W. COLE—or
J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
May 15, 1884. 67-3t

The Central Protestant,

A RELIGIOUS and FAMILY NEWSPAPER, established in 1874. Circulates in Guilford, Randolph Chatham, Davidson, Orange, Alamance and other counties within range of Fayetteville. Price $2.00 a year, in advance. A good advertising medium. Address the Editor.
J. L. MICHAUX,
Greensboro, N. C.
May 8, 1884. 66-3t

Crazy Patchwork!

HAVING a large assortment of remnants and pieces of handsome brocaded silks, satins and velvets, we are putting them up in assorted bundles and furnishing them for "Crazy Patchwork" Cushions, Mats, Tidies, &c.. &c. PACKAGE NO. 1—Is a handsome bundle of exquisite silks, satins and brocaded velvets (all different:) *Just the thing* for the most *superb pattern of fancy work.* Sent postpaid for 56 cents in postal note or 1 cent stamps. PACKAGE NO. 2—Containing three times as much as package No. 1. Sent postpaid for $1.00. These are all of the *very finest quality* and cannot be equalled at any other silk works in the U. S. *at three times our prices.* They will please any lady. One order always brings a dozen more. LADIES' MANUAL OF FANCY WORK, with 400 illustrations and full instructions for artistic fancy work, handsomely bound, postpaid, 50 cents. *Order now.* Address, THE ROCHESTER SILK CO., Rochester, N. Y.
May 15, 1884. 67-8t

Established 50 Years.

REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.

WARREN PRIOR & SON
ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
THE JEWELERS.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,

INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.

The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S.
PRIORS
Engagement and Wedding Rings; at PRIOR'S.
Cas.e.s and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

AT DYE'S

YOU CAN FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods
IN THE STATE.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 61tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

Executor's Sale.

I WILL expose to sale by public auction on Saturday, the 24th of May, 1884, all the personal property belonging to the estate of J. W. Purdie, deceased, consisting of MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c. Especial attention is called to

SEVEN FINE MILCH COWS with Spring Calves,
and One Registered Jersey Bull.

H. E. SMITH, Executor.
May 8, 1884. 66-2t

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham,)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.
EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.
20,000 CIGARS.
A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
Green Street.
May 7, 1884. 66tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY.

ALL kinds of bedding plants, Coleus, Geraniums, &c., at 10 cents each or $8.00 per 100. All kinds of Greenhouse Plants very cheap and in best possible condition.

Call and see or send orders to
J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 15, 1884 67-1y

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

Tax Reduction.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12th, Mr. Hewitt introduced a bill to modify the existing laws relating to duties on imports and internal revenue taxes and to enlarge the free list.

After making modifications to simplify the administration of the customs laws, the bill provides that after the 30th of June, 1884, the internal revenue tax on brandy distilled exclusively from apples, peaches and grapes shall be 10 cents on each proof gallon or wine gallon when below proof. After January 1st, 1884, no article mentioned in schedule I (cotton and cotton goods) shall pay a higher rate of duty than 40 per cent. *ad valorem;* in schedule J (hemp, jute and flax) than 30 per cent; in schedule K (wool and woolens) than 70 per cent; and carpets and carpeting shall not pay no higher rate than 35 per cent *ad valorem*, and in schedules B and C (earthenware and glassware and metals) than 50 per cent. On all articles except those specifically excepted mentioned in schedules A (chemicals) D (wood) G (provisions) M (books) N (sundries, other than precious stones) and E (sugar) there shall be levied 90 per cent of the duties now imposed. On the articles in schedule H (tobacco) there shall be levied 80 per cent of the duties now imposed. On still wines in casks the duty shall be 40 cents a gallon. It repeals that clause of the law of 1882 which imposes a tax of 6-10 of 1 cent per pound on iron or steel, rivets, screws, nail and fence wire, rods, round in coils and loops, valued at 3½ cents or less per pound; and authorizes the secretary of the treasury to refund to any manufacturer of fence wire the duties which may have been paid on imported iron or steel wire rods actually used in the manufacture of fence wire or baling ties. The bill also makes a number of additions to the free list; among the most important of which are salt, coal, slack or coke, coal, bituminous or shale; timber, lumber, iron, copper, lead and nickel ore; hay, chicory, and substitutes for coffee, jute, jute butts, flax, straw; flax, not hackled or dressed, tow of flax or hemp, hemp, manilla and other like substances for hemp not specially enumerated; bristles, beeswax, lime, glycerine, crude hemlock and other bark used for tanning not otherwise enumerated, cement, (Roman, Portland and all others), whiting and Paris white, dry nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, tar, all preparations of coal tar not colors, or dye not specially enumerated, all earths or clay unwrought or unmanufactured, all barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs and bulbous roots, iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers' iron coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by dipping or any other process and commercially known as tin places, terne plates and taggers' tin; wools of the third class, commonly known as carpet wools; asphaltum, living animals, copperas, microscopes, imported by physicians for professional use and not to be for sale, copper in ingots, old copper, books in foreign languages and professional books not published in the United States and not imported for sale, grindstones in the rough, stones, unmanufactured or undressed, except marble, not specially enumerated, paintings in oil, water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for, waste and all raw and unmanufactured material not specially provided for by the existing law.

COLORED WOMEN IN THE SOUTH.—The future of the women is far less hopeful than that of the men. The older generation, from the habits of industry inculcated by slavery, are still more or less valuable as household servants, washwomen, or housewives in their own cabins. The younger are, as a mass, utterly frivolous. The good qualities of the parents are not sustained while the bad are exaggerated in the children. The latter are as immoral as the men of the same generation—less inclined to work, and less steady and efficient when they do work. Sufficient wages and constant employment are always within their reach. "Trifling" as they are, an established reputation for honesty, steadiness, and application would secure any of them high wages, but these ordinary virtues among the young negro women seem incompatible with the whole tenor of their lives. In the tobacco factories, it is true, they do more regular work, but these are open for very few months in the year, and the town life which they necessitate and after which the women hanker is more costly, not only in the matter of food and lodging, but in that of the excessive personal adornment which it encourages. That this class form an exception to the otherwise very fair record of the negroes since the war will, I think, hardly be disputed, though that they are the mothers of future generations of United States citizens is not a pleasing matter for contemplation. Since the artificial connection between the two races was severed by the abolition of slavery they seem to have each fallen back within themselves, and left a yawning gulf between, across which it is not easy to imagine that even in their remotest future any bridge can stretch.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Out of the Usual Run.

A NORTH CAROLINA PELICAN.—Yesterday morning early, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, Mr. J. R. Coover saw a very large bird swimming about on the State fish pond. He shot it with a 32-calibre rifle at a distance of sixty yards, killing it. The bird proved to be a pelican, never before seen here. It measured eight and a half feet from tip to tip of wings, and weighed twelve and a half pounds. It was sent yesterday to Mr. S. T. Worth, at Norfolk, and will be mounted and exhibited at the museum and at the exposition. The pelican is but seldom seen north of Florida.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.—A few days ago as engineer Beckham was making his engine skip along the rails on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, says the same paper, he saw a lamb cutting queer capers in a field near some woods. He stopped the train and sent some of the hands to see what the trouble was. They found that an opossum was endeavoring to catch the lamb and had a firm hold upon it. The lamb was rescued and the opossum captured and brought to Mr. Beckham. The latter says he is in some doubts as to whether he will keep the opossum as a rival to the sheep-killing dogs, or eat him.

Presidential Speculations.

Ex-Gov. Whyte, who was in Washington yesterday, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* of May 14th, said it looked to him as if Tilden and Payne would be the nominees of the Democratic convention. A prominent and wealthy democratic journalist of Ohio, when last here, said if Payne was put on the democratic ticket he would give his own personal check for $100,000, to help carry that State at the October election. An Ohio democratic Representative says Tilden and Payne could raise a much greater campaign fund than any other two men that could be put up by either convention. Senator Gorman says Tilden is the man if he will take it. Mr. Dawson, of the Charleston *News and Courier*, and member of the national democratic committee from South Carolina, is represented as asserting that the South Carolina democracy are opposed to Tilden.

Ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the national democratic committee, has been quite busy at the Capitol for several days past talking up politics and political probabilities with his friends. He said to-day that he is out and out for the old ticket; that it is by odds the strongest ticket that can be put up, and if Tilden will accept there can be no possible doubt of his election. He has no idea what Tilden will do. Representative Holton, of Maryland, says Tilden is the strongest man for the democrats to put up, but he is satisfied that he can name several republicans, either one of whom would have no difficulty in getting away with Tilden.

Gen. Ben. Butler came here on Sunday night and went at once to his mansion across the street from the Capitol. He has kept so quiet that none but a few of his intimate friends are aware of his presence. He is doing very little talking, but is intently occupied in scheming and planning.

W. H. English, of Indiana, the last democratic nominee for Vice-President, has been in Washington some ten days, but does not have much to say on national politics except that he thinks the democrats can win the next presidency if they play the right cards.

Col. Corkhill, ex-United States attorney for this district, and several other prominent friends of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, will attend the republican convention prepared to take advantage of any contingency in which it may be deemed expedient to present the name of Justice Miller.

A wealthy New Yorker, a personal friend of President Arthur, has laid a wager of $400 against $1,000 with a well-known Western democrat that Arthur will will be the next President.

Justice Field, it is understood by his friends, will again be a candidate for the democratic nomination, but he does not propose to employ any lobby in his behalf, as was the case in 1880, but will rely entirely on his record for his hopes.

How to Drain Swamps.

Recent experiments of Col. John P. Fort in South-west Georgia in pond-draining promise a revolution in the malarial sections of the South, which embrace the richest part of the country and cover millions of acres. The great drawback of Florida, Louisiana, the rice sections of South Carolina, and Georgia has been the fact that white men could not live there on account of brackish drinking water and malaria inseparable from floods and swamps. Several years years since, Col. Fort, who owns much property of this description, conceived the idea of sinking artesian wells, holding that when a certain strata was reached pure water could be obtained in abundance. His efforts were crowned with such success that every town in Southern Georgia is sinking artesian wells. The water is perfectly clear, sweet, and pure as the best to be found in the highlands. This success led Col. Fort to try the experiment of draining stagnant ponds by running them off through subterranean passages that are known to exist at a distance of from 70 to 100 feet below the surface.

Col. Fort's experiment was made on his hickory level plantation, in Dougherty County, and the pond upon which he experimented is situated about 200 yards from his pioneer artesian well. The pond covered an area of about two acres, with a depth of 10 feet in the centre. To drain it thoroughly an outlet must be made in the deepest part. To accomplish this Col. Fort bound four substantial pieces of timber together, floated them over the centre of the pond, and upon this foundation built his raft or pen, which sunk as it was added to. When the raft had been built, the foundation resting on the bottom of the pond, the platform was placed across the top, and on this platform a derrick was set up. To this derrick boring apparatus was attached. At first a pile-driver was used, but when the pipe had been driven down through the bottom of the pond to a depth of 30 feet it rested on solid rock, and then the work of drilling and boring was begun. At a depth of 50 feet below the bottom of the pond the drill struck an opening, and at once the water commenced to sink with a roar through the big pipe, the top of which was only a few inches under water. The drill-pipe was drawn out, and the pond commenced to empty itself as fast as the oriffice that the drill had made through the rocks would permit the water to flow. When the water in the pond was level with the top of the pipe a reamer was attached to the drill-pipe and sent down to open the way for the big pipe to be sunk deeper. In this way the pipe was sunk until a joint of two sections was almost level with the bottom of the pond, and there it was unjointed.

Col. Ford will have a square pit dug around the pipe and the pipe will then be driven down to a level with the bottom of this pit. The top of the pipe will be covered with wire to keep trash out and the pit will be filled with rocks, and thus the drain will be kept open. This strange scene of emptying the pond into subterranean channels has been witnessed by hundreds of people, who see in it the reclamation of the millions of acres of swamp lands in the South. Thus, within 200 feet of each other, were two pipes, that of the artesian well throwing up the purest of drinking water and that in the middle of the pond sucking stagnant water into the bowels of the earth and carrying it away. The experiment cost only $75, while there was gained from it over 2,000 tons of compost soil.—*Atlanta Cor. N. Y. Times.*

HIGH PRIVATE REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Bill Tucker's Account of the Part he Bore in the Battle of Fredericksburg—What he did in Wilderness—Two True Stories.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

It was the custom during the war for all the gentlemen who from age or other disabilities were not in the army, to visit any soldiers who came to their neighborhood wounded, or in distress of any kind, and to minister to their wants as far as possible.

Old Col. L. of one of our Eastern counties was one of the most attentive men in his county to calls of this nature. We can see the venerable old gentleman now driving his old gray horse Dan with one hand and thoughtfully stroking his long white beard with the other, with a basket filled with something good, a small bundle of sugar, and a little "real coffee," or something of the sort, for some poor fellow who was at home sick or wounded; or maybe to comfort some soldier's wife who was in trouble and her husband away. Mr. Bill Tucker lived in the piney woods not far from Col. L's plantation. He was wounded in the arm at Federicksburg, Virginia, and came home on a furlough. As usual Col. L. no sooner heard that Bill was at home and wounded than old Dan was hitched to the buggy and a basket of "something good" prepared by Mrs. L. Bill was not much hurt and intensely flattered at Col. L.'s visit. It happened to be Sunday and several of the neighbors had dropped in, so Mr. Bill Tucker laid himself out to entertain his company.

For some time the conversation consisted of inquiries after the absent boys. Finally, during a lull in the conversation Col. L. said, "Well, William, tell us how you got hurt." We-e-ell, Colonel, I'll tell you," said Bill. "You see our brigade (those who have never heard the North Carolina muffin pronounce the word brigade can form no idea of the accent, and those who have must apply it for themselves, ink and paper won't do it) was on them big rollin' hills I was tellin' you about, and just before day in the mornin' Gineral Lee he come up, he did, and he said, whar is Gineral Hoke; here I is, Ginral, says he, and Gineral Lee he says, Gineral Hoke, who is the bravest man you have got in your brigade, and Gineral Hoke, he says, says he, Gineral, Mr. Bill Tucker is the bravest man I ever see, and he says call him here; and Gineral Hoke says, come here, Mr. Tucker, if you please, and I come, I did, and I tuck off my cap polite-like and said, good mornin', Gineral Lee; good mornin', Gineral Hoke; and they both say, good mornin', Mr. Tucker, and Gineral Lee, he says, says he, Mr. Tucker, them yankees is comin' after me agin, and I said, Gineral, I am powerful sorry, for somebody's bound to git hurt, and he says, me too, Mr. Tucker. Then he says, says he, Mr. Tucker, they tell me you is a brave man; here is a brand-new Belgium rifle and a box of explosbum-balls, and I want you to get out yonder behind that thar wall and don't you let 'em come on me, Mr. Tucker. I said, Gineral it is a hard task, but I will do my best; but, Gineral, don't you let 'em flank me. The Gineral, he says, Mr. Tucker, I will do my best, and I'll tell Stonewall Jackson to look out for you. Well, I went out and I laid down behind that thar stone wall, and I tuck out my explosbum-balls and I laid 'em handy in the cracks of the wall, and bimeby, about sun-rise, Gineral Hoke he hollowed out, and he says, look out, Bill, they's a-comin'! and here they come! and I laid there all day and I shot 'em with that Belgium rifle and them sploshum balls a-goin' an' a-comin' I tell you; and bimeby, way long yonder jest afore night, one great long high yankee got up and he tuck off his hat and he said, "Great Goddlemighty, Mr. Tucker, is you gwine to kill us all? and while I was a foolin' talkin' with him they crope up on me and shot me in the arm, and then I war bore from the field and somebody's rigiment tuck my place."

IN THE WILDERNESS.

Mr. Tucker returned to his command, and was again placed upon the skirmish line in the Wilderness. He was ordered to ascend a large poplar tree as a lookout, where he was amusing himself picking off officers. But let him tell his tale for himself. "And Gineral Early, (old Jubal, you know,) he says, 'Bill, by granny, stay with 'em like you did at Fredericksburg;' so I swarmed the tree, I did, and I sot thar on a big limb a havin' of a fine time all by myself, and fast thing I know I see a whole yankee corps a-comin', and next thing thar they was with their guns all a-pintin' up in the tree, and some big officer he say, 'come out of thar, dad-rat your hide! you cussed rebel!' and I thought I better do like he said, so I come down just like he said, and when I got down he tuck his siggar out of his mouth and he looked at me, and he say, 'Who is you, anyhow?' I says, 'I am Mr. Bill Tucker—who is you?' and he never said nothin', but jest looked at me a while and says, 'Is you the man who fought so at Fredericksburg?' and I said, 'Ise the man; who is you?' and he says, 'Mr. Tucker, I am Gineral Grant; what you doin' up that tree, anyhow?' and I said, 'Gineral, I'm a shootin' everything I see,' and he says, 'Mr. Tucker, you is too brave a man to starve in prison; go home to your folks and don't you shoot at my folks no more. But afore you go, won't you take a drink?' So I drunk with him, and told him and all his crowd goodbye."

We are glad to be able to say that Mr. Tucker escaped the dangers of war and came home to detail many more adventures; if the spirit moves we may give the readers of the *Register* more of them. While Mr. Tucker's narratives lack the weighty style of the historian, he is a living man, and gives us an amusing side in the character of a North Carolina muffin.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The catalogue of the University of North Carolina for 1883-'84, just issued, contains the following summary of the students of the year in the several departments:

Post-Graduate students,	11
Fourth Year students—(Seniors),	20
Third Year students—(Juniors),	31
Second Year students—(Sophomores),	45
First Year students—(Freshmen),	42
Optional students,	39
Law students,	28
Students in Medicine and Pharmacy,	7
	223

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

One half the money invested in the livery stable business in North Carolina is in Charlotte, says the *Observer*, of that city.

A drunken man in Concord ran up to a lady on the street and hugged her. He was arrested and carried before Mayor Means and was fined forty dollars for the offence.

A Stokes county man, says the Winston *Leader*, expressed himself upon the prohibition question in this manner: "I was opposed to the proposition. Whenever a legislater tries to coerce a man as to what he shall eat or drink, it is gwine beyant the capabilities of their latitude."

Hon. R. R. Bridgers, who has been so sick in Baltimore for the past three weeks, says the Wilmington *Review*, of the 14th, has so far recovered as to be able to return here, having arrived last night. He is still very weak, however, and improves but slowly. He got out of the house this morning, but walked only a few doors below his residence, when he was compelled to return.

We are informed by Mr. H. H. Walls, says the Chatham *Record*, that he recently caught a large shad in Haw river near Moore's mill, which is the first time that we have heard of a shad being caught so high up that stream since the navigation works were constructed nearly thirty years ago. Before that time shad were caught in Deep river as high up as Gulf and in Haw river as high up as Pace's mill.

When the fire companies arrived at the scene of the fire yesterday morning, says the Charlotte *Observer*, they found that their services were not needed, and when the water was turned on, the nozzleman sent the stream flying into the air. Making a graceful curve it fell with a "swish" on the roof of a little cabin near by, and at the end of about five minutes a plank window in the cabin was pushed open and the lady of the house stuck her head out to expostulate. "Hi, dar, what's you means er frowin dat water; stop dat," came in plaintive tones. "My ole man's frustrated in bed wid de rheumatiz and de roof leaks and you is drownin my children." The firemen with a sweep of the hose turned the water in another direction, the head was drawn in, the plank shutter closed and the inmates of the leaky little ark were left to their repose.

The gullibility of the colored race, says the Charlotte *Observer*, is beyond comprehension. Since the days of the forty acres and a mule dodge, if a month has passed away without some ridiculous fraud being practiced up them, we fail to remember it. The latest and most absurd was brought to light yesterday, when a colored friend, with his eyes dancing with delight came in to show us a treasure that he had just bought in the way of a rock from the Garden of Eden. It looked like a small piece of slate, was highly perfumed with musk and was packed in a small paper box. He had bought it from a white woman, who told him that she was from the Garden of Eden and was the only living agent for the sale of the rocks. She had a whole raft of them put up in paper boxes and sold them at ten cents each. Our colored friend says she sold about one hundred in Charlotte. We tried to buy his rock, but he resolutely refused ten times its price and departed, leaving a trail of musk behind so strong that our foreman was almost knocked down by accidentally running into it.

The Kinston correspondent of the New Berne *Journal* thus describes an imposing municipal ceremony in the former town: Our new board of town commissioners and our distinguished mayor elect, Col. Moses, were installed into office last Thursday, all taking the oath of office before Judge Fields. After the administration of the oath the new mayor, on the court steps, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience, delivered an admirable inaugural address, which for pith and point and brevity is a model for all coming statesmen: "Fellow citizens! You have chosen me by your unanimous suffrage the chief magistrate of your beautiful town, for which I am under grateful acknowledgements to you, not in a pecuniary view, however, which you are aware is no inducement, but I trust for a good and honest purpose, in which I hope never to deceive you. It is apparent to all that the times are sadly out of joint. We have eyes to see that there is a downward grade in public morals. Public men are more corrupt than formerly, and the people at large are far less careful to demand of officials a faithful discharge of duty. Indeed, so venal and debase, so wanton and impudent have office-holders grown, that to the pure and educated it has almost become prima facie evidence that a man who holds office is corrupt and purchasable. My programme is short. I shall keep this town in good order, punish all drunkards, and have a mule and a cart to take away all the filth." (Applause and music.)

An old hunter tells the Elizabeth City *Economist* that the people up Whipping Creek believed in minding the law, and that as how the law would not let them hunt deer and varmints after May the people up there had to hunt something or go mad and they had taken to hunting Rattlesnakes and Alligators. He said Tom was paddling up Whipping Creek and when he got way up where nobody lived he saw a tremendous big fellow laying stretched out on a log, fast asleep. He was as big as the log and nigh about as long. He paddled up easy in his dug-out, as easy as he could, without making any noise. Daniel was in the canoe too, but it was Tom's time, because he saw him first. So they paddled up until Tom was nigh enough, and there he lay. Tom took his old bear gun and drew a bead on him. He fired. The alligator bellowed with pain like a buffalo bull and made for the land. He barely reached the land when he fell over on his side, dead. Tom and Daniel then went on shore to secure their prize and while they were dragging him in the boat five aligators that heard his bellow, come rushing down to the shore, mad as fury, and Tom and Danniel just did have time to jump in and put out up Whipping Creek. They did not have time to carry off the dead alligator. The bellowing went on all night, until just before day. They said they never heard such bellowing before. It was like an earthquake for two miles around. After daylight they paddled down and took in the dead one. The others had left.

TIME TABLE No. 6.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect 8.15, *A. M., Saturday, April 26th,* 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 15	
Manchester	13.75	9 05	8 55
Spout Spring	20.0	9 35	9 30
*Rock Branch	27.5	10 05	10 05*
Swann's	29.0	10 15	10 11
Jonesboro	34.1	11 00	10 40
Sanford	37.1	11 50	11 12
		P. M.	P. M.
Egypt	43.5	12 20	12 15
Gulf	46.5	12 53	12 38
Richmond	53.7	1 30	1 21
Ore Hill	58.0	2 40	1 57
Siler	62.6	3 10	2 58
Staley	70.0	3 53	3 43
Liberty	74.4	4 25	4 15
Julian	81.5	5 10	5 00
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 00	5 50
Greensboro	97.6		6 40

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 10	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	11 05	10 50
Julian	16.10	11 55	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
Liberty	23.2	12 35	12 25
Staley	27.6	1 05	12 55
Siler	35.0	1 48	1 38
Ore Hill	39.6	2 30	2 06
Richmond	43.9	3 05	2 58
Gulf	51.1	3 43	3 33
Egypt	54.1	4 05	4 00
Sanford	60.5	4 55	4 30
Jonesboro	63.5	5 23	5 08
Swann's	68.6	5 53	5 48
*Rock Branch	70.1	5 59	*5 59
Spout Spring	77.6	6 40	6 35
Manchester	83.85	7 20	7 05
Fayetteville	97.6		8 00

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 30	
Rockfish	7.02	9 05	8 55
*McNatt's	14.0	9 45	9 35
Lumber Bridge	16.3	10 07	9 57
Head of Road	21.3		10 32

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Head of Road	0.0	5 25	
Lumber Bridge	5.0	6 00	5 50
*McNatt's	7.3	6 20	6 12
Rockfish	14.1	7 00	6 50
Fayetteville	21.3		7 25

*Flag Stations.

Nos. 1 and 2 meet at Ore Hill.

No. 4 will run to Fayetteville Saturday night, leaving Head of Road (Southern Davision) at 11 P. M. No train from Head of Road (Southern Division) Monday morning.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
JNO M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
May 8, 1884. 66tf

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.
March 26, 1884. 60-3m

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.
April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

LIME! LIME!

AGRICULTURAL LIME and BUILDING LIME. Also CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.
Send for Circular. Address

FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

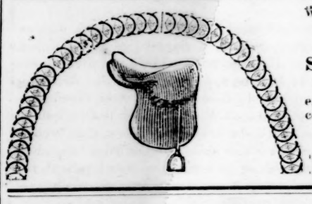
IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tinware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns. Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON.
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. | All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16-1y

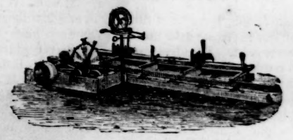
R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices; or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
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